

**Amendments to the Claims:**

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application.

1.-43. (Canceled)

44. (New) A colored latex comprising a mixture of an uncolored initial latex and at least one initial aqueous dispersion of at least one pigment being under the form of particles, wherein:

the particles of the pigment(s) are water-insoluble; and

at least X% of the particles of the one or more pigment(s) has a particle size L that is 370 nm or less, in the initial aqueous dispersion, X being equal to or greater than 90.

45. (New) The colored latex of claim 44, wherein X is equal to or greater than 95.

46. (New) The colored latex of claim 45, wherein at least X equals 100.

47. (New) The colored latex of claim 44, wherein  $L \leq 320$  nm.

48. (New) The colored latex of claim 44, wherein the pigment particle mean size in the initial aqueous dispersion is less than 150 nm.

49. (New) The colored latex of claim 44, wherein the one or more pigment initial aqueous dispersion(s) represent(s) at most 10% by weight as related to the weight of the colored latex.

50. (New) The colored latex of claim 44, wherein the initial latex is a latex based on (meth)acrylic polymers, polyurethanes, polyesters, styrene/(meth)acrylate copolymers, or butadiene/(meth)acrylate copolymers.

51. (New) The colored latex of claim 44, wherein the initial latex is a latex based on (meth)acrylic polymers or polyurethane.

52. (New) The colored latex of claim 44, wherein the initial latex has a dry matter content of from 20 to 50% by weight.

53. (New) The colored latex of claim 44, wherein the initial latex particles are particles which size is less than 100 nm.

54. (New) The colored latex of claim 44, wherein the initial latex is a polyurethane type latex, 95% by weight of which particles have a size of less than 15 nm.

55. (New) The colored latex of claim 44, wherein the initial latex has a glass transition temperature  $T_g$  of less than  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

56. (New) A method for producing a colored latex of claim 44, comprising a step of mixing the initial latex with the one or more pigment initial aqueous dispersion(s).

57. (New) A method for treating a transparent substrate having a front main face and a rear main face, comprising a deposition step of a colored latex layer of claim 44 onto at least one said main face, followed by at least partially drying said layer.

58. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the substrate is obtained by polymerizing alkyl (meth)acrylates, allyl derivatives, thio(meth)acrylates, urethanes, thiourethanes, aromatic polyethoxylated (meth)acrylates, epoxides, episulfides or carbonates.

59. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the colored latex layer has a thickness, once dried, of from 0.5 to 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .

60. (New) The method of claim 57, further defined as comprising a step of depositing onto the colored latex layer a coating composition layer.

61. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein the composition layer comprises a swelling agent for the colored latex.

62. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the swelling agent is an organic solvent further defined as comprising at least one C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alcohol or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> ketone.

63. (New) An ophthalmic lens comprising a transparent substrate having a front main face and a rear main face, wherein a colored latex layer of claim 44 is applied to the front main face and/or the rear main face of the substrate.

64. (New) The ophthalmic lens of claim 63, wherein the substrate is a mineral or organic glass.

65. (New) The ophthalmic lens of claim 63, wherein the substrate comprises polymerized alkyl (meth)acrylates, allyl derivatives, thio(meth)acrylates, urethanes, thiourethanes, aromatic polyethoxylated (meth)acrylates, epoxides, episulfides or carbonates.

66. (New) The ophthalmic lens of claim 63, wherein the colored latex layer has a thickness of from 0.5 to 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .